

MILITARY-POLITICAL VOCABULARY FROM A LINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE

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Military-political vocabulary encompasses a system of lexical units employed to express concepts associated with military operations, national defence strategies, international security, and the activities of military and political institutions. This interpretation is consistent with approaches presented in contemporary linguistic scholarship. According to G. Lakoff, one of the distinguishing features of military terminology is its systematic nature and the hierarchical organisation of the concepts it represents [2]. This observation provides an important theoretical foundation for the present research, suggesting that military-political vocabulary should be approached as an organised lexical system rather than an arbitrary collection of specialised expressions. Such a perspective enables researchers to examine the relationships between linguistic units and the military, political, and security-related phenomena they represent.

The translation of military-political terminology occupies a significant position within linguistic and translation studies, primarily because of the particular importance of precision, consistency, and terminological accuracy in this field. Inaccurate interpretations or inappropriate lexical choices may result in misunderstandings during diplomatic negotiations, distort the intended meaning of official communications, or create uncertainty in military documentation. In more serious circumstances, translation errors may have consequences for operational security, human safety, and material resources. For this reason, translators working with military-political texts are expected to demonstrate extensive knowledge of specialised terminology in both the source and target languages. Particular attention should be paid to the Ukrainian military terminological system, which continues to undergo substantial changes in response to developments in military technology, the introduction of advanced weapons systems, and the transformation of contemporary warfare strategies and operational practices [3].

Military-political translation covers a broad range of professional communication contexts and requires the application of different translation and interpreting

techniques. Written translation involves military regulations, strategic documents, operational instructions, official correspondence, and other specialised materials. Oral interpreting, in turn, is essential in situations involving military communication, radio exchanges, cooperation between military units, and discussions of defence-related issues. Bilateral interpreting also plays an important role in international negotiations and professional interactions concerning military and political matters. In the Ukrainian context, the ongoing war has considerably increased the visibility and communicative significance of military terminology, which has become an integral component of public and political discourse. Moreover, military expressions frequently extend beyond their original professional domain and are used metaphorically to describe social and economic challenges. For instance, the struggle of military personnel defending national sovereignty may be compared with the everyday efforts of civilians attempting to overcome financial difficulties, unemployment, declining purchasing power, and other consequences of economic instability. These linguistic tendencies demonstrate that representations of war are closely connected with broader social processes, ideological orientations, and the military-political circumstances of a particular historical period [2].

L. Minch emphasise the relevance of military vocabulary to contemporary linguistic inquiry, pointing to the diversity of linguistic processes and phenomena associated with communication in the military domain. The increasing attention devoted to this subject can be explained by the continuous transformation of military language under the influence of political developments, technological progress, and changes in social communication. In this respect, L. Kompantseva's interpretation of military terminology as a changing linguistic phenomenon that connects professional communication with broader social and cultural discourses offers an additional perspective on its nature [4]. This approach indicates that the evolution of military-political vocabulary cannot be explained exclusively through internal linguistic mechanisms, since its development is also shaped by external circumstances, including military conflicts, international relations, political transformations, and the expansion of information technologies.

Accordingly, military-political vocabulary may be regarded as a complex and evolving lexical system whose structure and functioning reflect the interaction between language and the wider sociopolitical environment. Its investigation provides opportunities to explore the processes through which specialised lexical units emerge, acquire new meanings, and become established within professional and public communication. Furthermore, the analysis of military-political terminology contributes to a deeper understanding of the relationship between linguistic change and developments in military affairs, political institutions, and international security. From a translation studies perspective, particular importance is attached to the accurate interpretation and reproduction of specialised concepts as terminological consistency and semantic precision are essential for maintaining the intended meaning of military-political texts. Therefore, the study of military-political vocabulary represents a significant area of linguistic research, combining terminological, cognitive, sociolinguistic and translation-oriented approaches to the analysis of specialised language [3].

Thus, military-political vocabulary constitutes a dynamic and systematically organised lexical domain that evolves in response to linguistic, political, social and technological developments. Its interdisciplinary nature highlights the importance of examining specialised terminology from linguistic, cognitive, sociolinguistic and translation-oriented perspectives. Further research into military-political vocabulary contributes to a deeper understanding of terminological evolution, semantic transformations and the challenges of ensuring accuracy and consistency in military-political communication.

References:

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